THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9569. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28. 1782.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

Edinburgh, December 25. 1782.

AN Act of Parliament having paſſed, charging a Duty on all perſons whoſe property ſhall be Inſured from Loſs by Fire, the inſured in this Office, whoſe Premiums become due at this term of CHRISTMAS, *are deſired to pay in their Premiums for the enſuing year, at their Office here immediately, or within fifteen days after Chriſtmas day, and at the ſame time to come prepared to pay the Duty of One Shilling and Sixpence on every Hundred Pounds inſured, in purſuance of the ſaid act, viz. One year and a half from Midſummer* 1782, *to Chriſtmas* 1783.

N. B. It is requeſted, that the inſured will bring with them their Policies, for the better aſcertaining the ſum to be paid for the duty.

And notice is hereby given, that all claims upon this Office, for loſs or damage by fire, will in future be paid without any deduction.

DUNN'S ASSEMBLY-ROOM.

REGULATIONS.

I. TWELVE Subſcription Aſſemblies, the firſt to be held on Thurſday the 2d of January 1783, and to continue weekly on the ſame day.

II. Each Gentleman to pay two guineas, and to have twelve tickets for his own admiſſion only, and twelve tranſferable to gentlemen.

III. Each Lady to pay one guinea, and to have twelve tickets for her own admiſſion only, and twelve tranſferable to ladies.

IV. All the tickets will be numbered, and each night thoſe only will be received which correſpond to the number of the Aſſembly.

V. The holders of the tranſferable tickets to pay three ſhillings each, and to have their names on the back of their tickets, otherwiſe they cannot be admitted.

Subſcriptions taken in at Dunn's Hotel, St Andrew's Square.

N. B. A Lady may likewiſe tranſfer her own admiſſion ticket to a Lady, with her name, and the name of the Lady to be admitted, on the back of it.

☞ There will be an ASSEMBLY on the laſt night of the year. Tickets, at 3s. each, to be had as above.

NOTICE

By the Corporated Societies of BAKERS in Edinburgh, Leith, Canongate, and Portſburgh.

THeſe Societies taking into their conſideration the preſent high price of wheat, which cannot be purchaſed but for ready money only; and that their ſmall profits are much diminiſhed by the long credit taken by their cuſtomers, have unanimouſly reſolved, That from and after the firſt day of January 1783, they will ſell their bread for READY MONEY only; a reſolution which the peculiar hardneſs of the preſent times has compelled them to enter into, and thus publicly to notify;—and they entreat, that thoſe who are owing bread accompts, will immediately order payment.

JOHN STURROCK, Senr.

Wholeſale Tea and Spirit Dealer, at Head of Canongate, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his moſt grateful acknowledgments to his friends for paſt favours, and acquaints them and the Public, that he has preſently on hand a large ſtock of very good Foreign Rum and Brandy, which he ſells at 10s. per gallon in puncheons and hogſheads; alſo a large quantity of Congo and Hyſon Tea, purchaſed at the laſt ſale of the Eaſt India Company, and, being in the original packages, will be permitted to any part of Britain (London excepted), and ſold at the London prices for ready money.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE

BELFAST NEWS-LETTER.

SIRS, 12th Dec. 1782.

HAVING ſeen in your paper of Teuſday laſt ſundry reſolutions relative to the eſtabliſhment of a White Linen Market at Newry, ſaid to be entered into at a Meeting of the Linen Drapers of the North of Ireland, held at Armagh on the 2d inſtant;—we think it proper to explain that matter to the Public, leſt it ſhould be conceived that the reſolutions alluded to convey the general ſenſe of the Linen Drapers of the North.

The fact then is briefly as follows:—After the ſeveral reſolutions relative to the reviſal of the Linen Laws were gone through with the approbation of all preſent, the firſt reſolution relative to the removal of the White Linen Market to the North was propoſed, but a number of eminent linen drapers objected to and ſtrenuouſly oppoſed it, on the ground of this being an improper time for agitating that matter, and becauſe not one draper from the counties of Derry, Donegall, Fermanagh or Cavan, and only a very few from the county of Antrim attended; but the gentlemen who brought forward the meaſure, ſeeming determined at all events to go on with it, the queſtion of adjournment was moved, and immediately a very large body of linen drapers left the houſe, two of whom were repreſentatives of no fewer than ſeventy-two, and many others repreſented conſiderable numbers. Of courſe, all the ſubſequent reſolutions were the acts of *only a part* of the Linen Drapers, not of the WHOLE.

Waddell Cunningham,	Robert Thomſon,	John Holmes,
John Brown,	Robert Bradſhaw,	Robt. Stewart,
William Stewart,	John Barclay,	Henry Bell,
Charles Holland,	Sam. Hyde,	Thos. Lyons,
John Hamilton,	Will. Sinclaire,	George Wells,
John Scott,	Robert Scott,	Patrick Gaw, jun.
James Ferguſon,	Will. Stevenſon,	John Stevenſon,
John Buchanan,	Wm. Legg,	Robt. Burden,
Edward Hogg,	R. Bradſhaw *of Milcreſh*,	Jacob Hancock, jun.
John Hancock,	Robt. Johnſton,	Wm. M'Cance,
Richard Bateſon,	John Ruſſell,	William Bateſon.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE DILIGENCE,

THOMAS SHAW Maſter,

Now lying on the birth at Hawley's Wharf taking in goods for Leith, and will ſail on the 7th January, without waiting for convoy.

At London—for Leith and Borrowſtounneſs,

THE UNITY,

JAMES MELVIN Maſter,
For JAMES GRINDLAY,

Is now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, for the above and all places adjacent, and ſails with firſt convoy.

Letters addreſſed to the Maſter, at the New England Coffeehouſe, Threedneedle-ſtreet, will be attended to.

Good accommodation for paſſengers.

For TOBAGO and GRENADA,

THE NEUTRAL SHIP

K E Y Z E R,

JACOBUS LUMSDIN Maſter,

She will ſail by the end of January 1783.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr Sibbald and Co. or Scougall and Ogilvy, merchants in Leith.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

LETTER II.

TO THE CITIZENS OF EDINBURGH.

Gentlemen,

IF ſuch is the election, and ſuch are the electors, of a repreſentative in Parliament for this city, can we, the citizens at large, be ſaid to enjoy *civil liberty*? Surely not. To enjoy civil liberty, is to enjoy a power of legiſlation; and to enjoy a power of legiſlation, we muſt enjoy either the power of enacting laws ourſelves, or of nominating our law-givers. The citizens of Edinburgh poſſeſs neither of theſe privileges; and is it not of infinite moment for us to enquire, how far it is conſonant to the nature of civil liberty, and the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, to extrude them from the exerciſe of ſuch rights?

This enquiry would lead us into an inveſtigation of the nature of liberty, and of the Britiſh conſtitution;—but we ſhall touch on the outlines only.

Civil or political liberty is a power poſſeſſed by a ſtate to govern itſelf. In this ſtate every individual is a legiſlator. The power of legiſlation muſt be exerciſed, either in perſon or by delegation. Inſtances of the firſt are to be found only in petty ſtates, where the people are few. But where the ſtate is extended, and the inhabitants numerous, an exerciſe of the legiſlative powers, in perſon, *by every individual*, would be inconvenient, if not impracticable. In ſuch ſtates, therefore, delegation has been adopted. Still, however, it muſt be underſtood, that every individual retains a ſuffrage in the nomination of ſome particular delegate: For, were the contrary ſuppoſed, then would there be a part of the ſtate without repreſentation, which would be contradictory to the idea of liberty. It is evident, then, a free ſtate muſt be governed by *itſelf*, or, what is equivalent, by a convention of delegates *deputed by itſelf*.

Upon theſe principles the Britiſh conſtitution has been ſuperſtructed. It is an eſſential part of that conſtitution, "that "no perſon can be bound by a law to which he does not conſent." This conſent muſt be adhibited either in perſon or by delegation. If by delegation, the delegate muſt be choſen, if not by every individual, at leaſt by the majority of each community entitled to delegate. Though, perhaps, this is not an enjoyment of freedom in its utmoſt plenitude, becauſe *ſome* are excluded from a right of repreſentation, yet it is the enjoyment of it in as ample a manner as is practicable in a great ſtate. To admit the dregs of the populace to a ſhare in government, would be both imprudent and improper. They are diſqualified by a natural ignorance and hebetude, which render them unfit to be their *own* directors, and, therefore, muſt be directed by *others*. In all governments, theſe muſt be ſubjugated to laws enacted for them by others, becauſe they are incapable of giving conſent. But men in the middle ranks of life, who generally conſtitute the majority of every free community, cannot be excluded from a voice in the appointment of their repreſentatives, becauſe this would be to deny them the right of ſelf-government, for which they are qualified by their knowledge and extent of property, which muſt give them a weight in every free ſtate, and a title to a ſhare in the legiſlation. To withhold from theſe, therefore, the exerciſe of this right, muſt be a deviation from the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution.

Theſe, I confeſs, are but faint outlines, either of civil liberty or of the Britiſh conſtitution. But my intention is only to eſtabliſh a criterion to enable us to form, by compariſon, a judgment of our preſent ſituation.

Obvious it muſt be, from ſuch compariſon, that we enjoy neither civil liberty, nor the rights of Britiſh ſubjects. We cannot be ſaid to enjoy *this liberty*, becauſe every individual among us has not a voice in the appointment of his legiſlator. We cannot be ſaid to enjoy *theſe rights*, becauſe even a majority of the community, to which we belong, have no voice in the ſame appointment. Thus, Gentlemen, we are Britons, without poſſeſſing the rights of Britons. This aſſertion ſeems contradictory, but, though a paradox, it is a truth.

To appoint their own legiſlators, is the diſcriminating mark of a free people. To have them appointed by others, is the characteriſtic of ſervitude. Why ſhould one part of a nation poſſeſs this diſcriminating mark, and the other be extruded from the ſame privilege? Why ſhould the burghs of Scotland be denied a right which is poſſeſſed by the burghs of England? The people are the ſame; their advantages ought to be equal. That there ſhould be any diſtinction, involves an abſurdity in the idea.

Gentlemen, I have the honour to ſubſcribe myſelf your very humble ſervant,

ZENO.

Edin. Dec. 24.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Dec.* 23.

THANKS TO SIR EDWARD HUGHES.

AS ſoon as his Majeſty had left the Houſe, and the Lords had unrobed, *Lord Dudley* roſe, and ſtated, that he meant to make a motion, which, he truſted, would meet with the general concurrence of their Lordſhips, viz. to vote the Thanks of the Houſe to Sir Edward Hughes, Knight of the Bath, and Vice-Admiral of the Blue, for the ſignal ſervices he had rendered to his country, in the Eaſt Indies, on the 17th of February and the 12th of April laſt. His Lordſhip ſaid, he meant ſtrictly to adhere to the ancient practice of moving the thanks merely to the Commander in Chief, intending, that every officer under Sir Edward Hughes, and all the brave ſeamen on board his ſquadron, ſhould conſider themſelves as thanked, when their leader received ſo diſtinguiſhed a mark of the gratitude of that Houſe. This, the ancient mode of voting thanks, his Lordſhip remarked, was more diſtinct, more becoming the dignity of the Houſe, and more valuable and honourable in the conſideration of the officer, the object of their Lordſhip's vote, than the practice lately introduced, of voting thanks ſeparately to the Commander in Chief, to the next in command, and ſo on, till they had got, they ſcarcely knew whither. In order to ſhew that Sir Edward Hughes merited the high honour, he wiſhed the Houſe to accord that noble commander; he had, he ſaid, no occaſion to take up much of their Lordſhips time, by entering into a detail of Sir Edward's ſervices; it was ſufficient for him to refer the Houſe, to the plain and unadorned narrative of the very important ſervices rendered his country on the 17th of February, and the 12th of April, furniſhed by Sir Edward Hughes himſelf, and publiſhed in the London Gazette. At the ſame time he felt himſelf bound in juſtice to declare, that the hiſtory of thoſe two days did not by any means comprize the relation of all the ſervices of the gallant Vice Admiral in queſtion. What he had done for his country, the year before, entitled him to the largeſt encomiums, and the loudeſt praiſe. More particularly, his having poſſeſſed himſelf of the port of Trinconomale, a port which had hitherto proved of the firſt conſequence to the fleets of our enemies, by affording them a ſafe harbour to make their rendezvous and place of refuge during the ſeaſons of the monſoons, which raged ſo violently in the neighbouring ſeas. On this, and other accounts, he was convinced, that the ſervices of Sir Edward Hughes were moſt valuable, and therefore he truſted their Lordſhips would concur in voting

"That the thanks of this Houſe be given to Vice Admiral "Sir Edward Hughes, Knight of the Moſt Honourable Or-"der of the Bath, for the important ſervices performed by the "ſquadron under his command in the Eaſt Indies on the 17th "of February, and 12th of April, 1782."

Lord *Keppel* ſaid, he could not hear ſuch a motion propoſed, without riſing to declare it had his hearty concurrence. The gallant Vice Admiral, alluded to by the noble Lord, had been engaged in the moſt ſevere and laborious ſervice that any officer had been ſent upon ſince the commencement of the war; and he was happy to be able to aſſure the Houſe, that his zeal and aſſiduity had increaſed, in proportion to the difficulties that preſented themſelves in oppoſition to his enterprizes; he had gone on from the beginning without a murmur, and although he had at one time been obliged, by ill health, to deſire a recall to this country, yet ſince the neceſſity of his continuance in the Eaſt Indies had become more preſſing, from the additional cauſes, to watch the enemy narrowly, and to oppoſe their numberleſs projects with the moſt immediate exertions of vigour, he had never once renewed his requiſition to come home. The ſervices on the 17th of February and the 12th of April ſpoke for themſelves. They were full of good conduct and bravery, and they gave this country great and ſolid advantages, but they were not the only important ſervices Sir Edward Hughes had performed for Great Britain. His ſervices in the year 1781, in an equal degree claimed the praiſe and the gratitude of Sir Edward's countrymen, and the thanks of their Lordſhips. The taking poſſeſſion of the port of Trinconomale was of itſelf ſufficient to eſtabliſh Sir Edward's claim to every poſſible mark of honour and of diſtinction. That port had been, as the noble Viſcount had deſcribed it, the place of refuge for our enemies fleets, and the depriving them of its poſſeſſion was at once a moſt fatal blow to them, a ſignal advantage to us; nor was Sir Edward's conduct in going up to Negapatam, and continuing there at the riſque of every thing, a leſs bold, a leſs ſignal, or a leſs important ſervice. It would be remembered and admired by every man, who knew the nature of thoſe ſeas, and the value of the place, as long as the word *monſoon* would be remembered. In defiance of monſoons; in defiance of the uſual ſeaſon; in defiance of every thing, Sir Edward bravely ſtaid there, and was ſucceſsful. The weather grew temperate, and the place fell without an accident to to our fleet. Had Sir Edward quitted Negapatam for ever ſo ſhort a time, its being taken would have been rendered doubtful, if not impoſſible. Theſe two ſervices in the year 1781, were ſo important, that his Lordſhip declared he heartily wiſhed they had been mentioned in the motion. He was ſure they were well worthy the particular notice of their Lordſhips; but as the motion was drawn up otherwiſe, he would only ſay, that although he ſhould have liked it better, had it extended to them, yet as it ſtood, it had his full approbation.

The motion was put, and ordered, *nemine contradicente.*

THANKS TO SIR EYRE COOTE.

Lord *Walſingham* next roſe, and ſaid, he could not bring himſelf to conſent to make the motion which he deſigned to conclude with offering to their Lordſhips, viz. to move the thanks of that Houſe to Sir Eyre Coote, for his ſervices in India, without ſaying a few words before hand on the principle upon which he ſhould offer ſuch a motion, and the rules that ought, in his mind, to obtain in that Houſe reſpecting Motions of Thanks to officers, which undoubtedly would be more or leſs reſpectable in proportion as they were rendered leſs general, by not making them too frequently, nor ſuffering them to be too extenſive. In the motion he held in his hand, he had confined the thanks of the Houſe to Sir Eyre Coote, becauſe he was of opinion that when the Commander in Chief was thanked, all who fought under him were thanked; and becauſe he was convinced that the Houſe gave up its dignity when it conſented to vote thanks to more than the Commander in Chief, upon any occaſion, however deſerving of praiſe, and of the gratitude of their country: other officers, who bore a part in the particular ſervices, made the grounds of any vote ſimilar to that which he was about to propoſe might be. His Lordſhip ſaid, he knew he ſhould not hold a language perfectly parliamentary, were he to urge the conduct of the other Houſe as an example to their Lordſhips; nor was he of opinion that it was right for their Lordſhips to govern their proceedings by any proceedings had elſewhere; he was ſure, at the ſame time, that any argument built upon ſuch an idea muſt fall to the ground as wholly unworthy their Lordſhips notice. He could not however on the preſent occaſion avoid ſaying, that Sir Eyre Coote's ſervices in India were ſuch as ſeemed to call for the concurrent teſtimony of applauſe of both branches of the legiſlature: Sir Eyre Coote, from the firſt moment of his being called upon to take the command in the army, had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a manner that equally redounded to his own credit and the benefit of his country. Nor ought he, his Lordſhip added, to forbear the minute

of Governor Haſtings in Sept. 1782, which did that Gentleman ſo much honour. By that memorable minute, Mr Haſtings had called upon Sir Eyre Coote to come forward in his own perſon and take the command of the army, in order to ſave the Britiſh dominions in India from the ruin that ſeemed to threatened them; and from the time that Sir Eyre Coote put himſelf at the head of the army, the Governor had, with equal zeal, ability, and wiſdom, made every poſſible exertion in order to aſſiſt and further the ſervices of that brave and able commander. The conſequence was what their Lordſhips well knew; Sir Eyre Coote took the command; he revived the drooping ſpirits of the army, he gained their confidence, he acquired their eſteem, and he led them on through an active and ſucceſsful campaign, which retrieved our affairs, and gave them a more promiſing aſpect. His Lordſhip here enumerated the particular ſervices of Sir Eyre Coote, mentioned the places by name where he had fought and conquered; ſhewed that he had gained two very important victories in one campaign; and ſtated, as not the leaſt ſingular of his ſucceſſes, that he had proved victorious on the very ſpot where Colonels Baillie and Fletcher had been defeated. After dwelling a ſhort time upon theſe circumſtances, his Lordſhip touched upon the propriety of encouraging military ardour in a moment like the preſent. He admitted that the paſt year had thrown a degree of brilliancy round our proſpects; but ſhould the negociation for peace go off, they might ſoon be overſhadowed. The great and alarming preparations of our enemies; the mighty armaments they had put in motion for the Weſt Indies, and for other quarters of the globe, gave every indication of our being on the eve of a campaign, perhaps the moſt critical of any we had ſeen in the courſe of the preſent war; at ſuch a moment, therefore, to diſtinguiſh the good and meritorious ſervices of great and gallant officers might have its good effect. With that idea it was that he meant to move the Thanks of the Houſe to Sir Eyre Coote; but even at the moment he begged leave to revert to the ancient practice, and to remind them, that the Thanks of that Houſe had been rarely voted to officers, and that the value of ſuch a vote depended altogether upon its unfrequency, and the degree of reſerve and difficulty with which it was obtained. His Lordſhip ſaid, the jealouſy that exiſted between the two ſervices, the naval and the military, he had ever conſidered as a matter of advantage to the country; but it was not a little remarkable, that not only their Lordſhips, but even the other Houſe of Parliament, had ever been backward in voting thanks to officers of the army for their military ſervices; that this aſſertion was well founded, he dared pronounce with confidence; and in order to ſhew their Lordſhips that he was confident on good grounds, he had only to ſay, that he had carefully ſearched the Parliamentary Journals for precedents, on which the Thanks of either Houſe had been voted, and that he held in his hand a correct and complete liſt of every motion of that kind. Their Lordſhips had already had the goodneſs to liſten to him ſo long, that he would not tire their patience by going over the detail of the precedents in queſtion; it was ſufficient for him to aſſure them, that till the vote of the preſent Seſſion, there had no vote of military ſervice paſſed ſince the year 1746, when the late Duke of Cumberland received thanks of parliament for the ſignal victory obtained at the battle of Culloden; a victory which not only cruſhed the rebellion, but ſecured the eſtabliſhment of the Houſe of Hanover on throne of Great Britain. Having deſcanted on this fact, he called upon the learned Lord upon the woolſack, as the particular guardian of the honour and dignity of the Houſe, and he conjured their Lordſhips in general to revert to the ancient uſage of the Houſe, and not, on every occaſion that offered, to bring forward, or to countenance motions of thanks to officers. He ſaid, if every officer, who had fought bravely, thought that a ſufficient claim to the thanks of the Houſe, he would venture to ſay there was ſcarcely an officer at preſent in the ſervice who was not entitled to call upon their Lordſhips for a vote of thanks. He reminded the Houſe how invidious it muſt neceſſarily appear, and how irkſome it muſt be to every liberal mind, to ſtand up when a motion of thanks was made to any officer, and either to offer arguments to induce the Houſe to negative it, or the Noble Lord, who might have propoſed it, to withdraw his motion; for theſe, and a variety of other arguments adduced and applied in ſupport of his poſition, with equal force of reaſoning and flow of eloquence, his Lordſhip urged the impropriety of frequently bringing forward motions of thanks, and concluded with moving,

"That the thanks of this Houſe be given to Sir Eyre Coote, Knight of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, for the ſervices he has performed during his command on the coaſt of Coromandel."

The motion was propoſed, and ordered, *nemine diſſentiente*.

Yeſterday, a petition from the Moſt Noble John Duke of Atholl, the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Derby, and others, was preſented to the Houſe of Peers, praying leave to bring in a bill to confirm certain articles of agreement, &c. The petition was ordered to be referred to two judges.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Dec.* 24.

Admiralty-Office, December 23, 1782.

Extract of a letter from Captain Thomas Pringle, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Dædalus, to Mr Stephens, dated at Spithead, Dec. 13, 1782.

I BEG you will inform their Lordſhips, that yeſterday at noon, cloſe in with ſhore of Mount's bay, I took the French cutter privateer, La Legere du Dunkerque, George Furnald commander, mounting 8 guns, and manned with 40 men; which privateer had been three days out of Breſt.

Admiralty-Office, December 24, 1782.

Extract of a letter from James Luttrell, Eſq; commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Mediator, to Mr Stephens, dated in Plymouth-Sound, December 19, 1782.

YOU will pleaſe to acquaint their Lordſhips with my arrival here with the Menagere, one of my prizes, having left the Alexander to follow two days ago. It was my intention to have returned to England as ſoon as poſſible, for the reaſons given in my letter, dated off Ferrol the 6th inſtant; but having received intelligence from a neutral veſſel, that an American frigate was to ſail from Bourdeaux, the wind being eaſterly, I returned to the ſouthward to be able to fall into her track; and, on the 12th of December, at ſeven A. M. we diſcovered five ſail on our lee beam, made ſail and gave chace: At eight their hulls were above water; they were forming in a cloſe line of battle, and ſhortened ſail to their top-ſails to wait for us: the headmoſt was L'Eugene, frigate built, of 36 guns, 130 men, commanded by Monſ. Le Capitaine Bandin, laden for the French King, and bound to Port au Prince; ſhe lay with a French Pendant and enſign flying. Next to her was an American brig, of 14 guns and 70 men, with American colours; next to her a two decked ſhip, the length of a 64, armed en flute, called the Menagere. French pendant and enſign flying, commanded by Monſ. de Foligne, Capitaine de Bourot, of the department of Rochfort, mounting on her main deck 26 long twelve-pounders, and 4 ſix-pounders on her quarter-deck and forecaſtle; with a complement of 212 men, laden with gunpowder, naval ſtores, and bale goods, for the French King's ſervice, at Port au Prince; next to her lay the Alexander of 24 nine-pounders, and 102 men, with a French pendant and an American enſign, commanded by a Captain Gregory, who appears to have been an Iriſhman, but has a Congreſs commiſſion, laden with ſtores, proviſions, &c. for the French King's uſe, at Port au Prince; next to her lay the Dauphin Royal of 28 guns, 120 men, bound to the Eaſt Indies, having a French pendant and enſign flying: And having determined, without loſing a moment's time, to endeavour to throw their ſquadron into confuſion, and, if poſſible, to take advantage of ſome of them; and relying on the good ſailing of the Mediator to bring her off, if I could not ſee a probability of ſucceſs after a few broadſides, I continued bearing down, with all ſail ſet, on the enemy, except ſuch ſails as might be in the way of quick manœuvres: At ten received a few ſhot from the Menagere's upper deck, which convinced me ſhe had no lower-deck guns, though ſhe had all the ports complete to the eye; continued to approach the enemy, and receive fire from their line, and employed occaſionally in tacking, wearing, bearing down, &c. At half paſt ten, having very much approached the rear of their line, it broke, the brig and Dauphin Royal crouding ſail away from the reſt; upon which the Menagere, Eugene, and Alexander wore under an eaſy ſail. At eleven I bore down, and cut off the Alexander from her conſorts, employed fighting both ſides occaſionally; and the firſt broadſide, when very cloſe to the Alexander, made her ſtrike her American colours, and let fly her ſheets; the Menagere and Eugene, after firing at us for ſome time, crouded all ſail, and went away before the wind; boarded the prize, and laid her head towards the enemy, under an eaſy ſail, to permit us to take out 100 priſoners, meaning to chace the Menagere. At half paſt twelve made all ſail in chace, leaving the prize to follow, or bear away for England if we ran her hull down. At three the Eugene hauled her wind away from the Menagere. At five began firing at the Menagere, to prevent her aiming at our maſts, by covering ourſelves with ſmoke. At half paſt five had gained very conſiderably on the Menagere, and occaſionally fired broadſides at each other. At ſix a ſudden ſquall caught me, with three of my lower deckers run out, and obliged me to put before the wind, the water ruſhing in till knee-deep on the deck, but with the chain pumps we ſoon cleared our ſhip, and as ſoon as ſhe was ſafe I hauled towards the enemy, crouding ſail to regain her. At ſeven began to fire at each other, and our main-top-gallaſt-maſt, and fore-top-gallant-yard were ſhot away: Continued conſtantly firing at each other till nine, when I had got within piſtol ſhot of the Menagere's quarter, and put my helm a-weather, to pour in a broadſide of round and grape ſhot from all my guns, which ſhe, being aware of, threw up in the wind, hauled down her colours, and hailed that ſhe had ſtruck. I inſtantly ordered my people to deſiſt firing, ſhortened ſail, and judging myſelf then within about five miles of the entrance of Ferrol, where they muſt have heard our guns, I haſtened to get both ſhips from off the land. At 11 P. M. my prize the Alexander joined us. The fore ſhrouds and a great deal of running rigging being ſhot away, detained us, but in two hours we received two hundred priſoners more, and were able to make a little ſail together to Weſtward off ſhore. At day-break we ſaw the iſland Siſargo, diſtant about five or ſix leagues, and in the offing the Dauphin Royal, with her main-top-maſt gone, and otherways diſabled; and the brig with all her maſts gone, except part of her lower maſts; I thought it however improper to riſk the King's ſhip by leaving ourſelves with fewer men; for having ſent fifty on board the large ſhip, and twenty on board the Alexander beſides manning the Spaniſh prize, I had remaining only 190; half of whom muſt ſleep at nights, and the reſt were few to work the ſhip and guard 340 priſoners; for this reaſon I hope their Lordſhips will approve of my not chacing the Dauphin Royal and brig; the former ſtood in towards the land, the brig ſeemed returning to Bourdeaux, from whence this armed convoy ſailed on the 9th inſtant.

On the 14th of December, at ten P. M. Captain Stephen Gregory, of the Alexander, laid a plot to occaſion the priſoners to riſe, and hoped to have taken the Mediator from me; but through the indefatigable attention of Lieutenant Rankin, of the marines, in the diſpoſal and regulation of centries, &c. as a guard, and the lucky precaution we had taken of ordering the gratings of all the hatches in the lower gun deck to be battoned down with capſtan bars, leaving room for only one man at a time to come up abaft, where, in caſe of an alarm, we had fixed our rendezvous, the deſperate ſcheme of Gregory was prevented without bloodſhed, the priſoners finding no paſſage where they could get up. The alarm he fixed on was, to fire an eighteen pounder gun in the gun room where he lay, for he meſſed with my Lieutenants, and had received every friendly attention. At ten at night I felt a terrible ſhock from ſome exploſion, and heard a cry of fire: I was ſoon after informed, that the lee port was blown away by the gun into the ſea, and the water making in. As ſoon as I had wore ſhip on the other tack, to get the port hole covered with taurpaulins, and ſecured, I went down, found the gun-room on fire, and every thing ſhattered that was near the exploſion; Gregory, with his accomplice, dreſſed, though they had pretended to go to bed; and in their coat was found gunpowder, which they had provided to prime the gun with; and, in ſhort, every proof neceſſary for a conviction of Gregory's having fired it for an alarm to make the priſoners riſe: he had alſo endeavoured to provide himſelf with a ſword, but being diſappointed in his project, he begged his life. A cry of fire forwards was heard among the priſoners when the ſignal gun was fired; but all being diſcovered and ſettled, I ordered Gregory, together with thoſe of his officers and men, whom I ſuſpected concerned in the plot to be put in irons, and kept on bread and water. I think it my duty to trouble their Lordſhips with this narrative, in juſtice to his Majeſty's colours, under which no priſoners are undeſervedly treated with rigour. The officers of the Menagere having always conducted themſelves like men of honour, I was happy to have the pleaſure of continuing them at my table, with the uſual confidence in their parole; and the priſoners in general have had every mark of humanity and attention ſhewn to them that our own ſafety would admit of.——When their Lordſhips conſider the force offering us battle, and at firſt united to oppoſe us, they will, I truſt, be convinced, that our ſucceſs was chiefly owing to the exertions and activity of the officers and men in working the ſhip, as well as in fighting her.

The enemy's ſhot having been entirely aimed with a view to diſmaſt us, fortunately prevented my officers and men from receiving any hurt; my lower rigging forward and ſome abaft was ſhot away; alſo the main-top gallant-maſt, ſtudding ſail, and yard, and fore-top gallant-yard, top-maſt, rigging, ſails, and running rigging in general much cut, which with a few ſhot in the bows, is all the damage we have as yet diſcovered to have happened to his Majeſty's ſhip Mediator in the action.

Killed and wounded on board the Menagere.

Monſ. Darmaignac, a gentleman of property in the iſland of St Domingo, killed.
Three ſeamen killed.
Seven or eight ditto wounded.

Killed and wounded on board the Alexander.

Six ſeamen killed.
Eight or nine ditto wounded.

This liſt is taken from the report of the Officers, not having had time as yet to examine the priſoners by liſt.

N. B. An account is received from the Purſer of the Mediator, of his arrival at Portſmouth with the Alexander.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Dec.* 24.

The Jenny, Wade, from Florida to Leverpool, is taken and carried into Cape Francois.

The General Conway privateer, of Jerſey, has taken and ſent in there an American brig, from Nantz to Baltimore, with ſalt and bale goods.

The Hero privateer, of Jerſey, has taken a Spaniſh brig, laden with 200 tons of iron ſhot, and ſix ſhips maſts.

The Hazard privateer, of Jerſey, has taken two coaſters with wine, &c. The three laſt are not arrived.

The Anna Helena Maria, ——, from Hull to Denmark, was loſt on the coaſt of Jutland, in the night of the 30th of September.

The Eliſabeth, Murris, from the Iſle of Wight to Briſtol, is taken by a French privateer, and ſent for Cherburg.

The Surpriſe, Clarkſon, from New York and Plymouth for London, laden with tobacco, was taken off the Iſle of Wight, and carried into Cherburg.

The Eliſabeth, Boyle, is condemned at Jamaica, and her cargo ſold for the benefit of the concerned.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 26 Nov. Yeſterday arrived the ſecond convoy from Newfoundland, conſiſting of 18 veſſels; five more are miſſing, having ſeparated in a gale of wind; but the Arethuſa frigate, being alſo miſſing, is ſuppoſed to have them under her care. Nine are gone to Oporto.

The Nancy, M'Minn, from Africa to the Weſt Indies, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

The Mermaid, Whitford, from Jamaica to New York, is put back to Jamaica, and condemned; part of the cargo belonging to C. and S. is reſhipped in the Nancy and Jenny, ——, to ſail about the 15th November.

Portſmouth, 22. Arrived the Catharine, Alder, from Jamaica and Guernſey for London, taken ſome time ſince by an American privateer, and retaken by the Unicorn privateer of Jerſey.

Plymouth, 20. This evening paſſed by to the eaſtward with a fair wind his Majeſty's ſhip Winchelſea, and two other frigates, with the trade from Oporto. Arrived the Queen Charlotte packet-boat from Jamaica.

The Betſey and Margaret, Towers, from Peterſburg to Wyrewater, was well at Stromneſs the 28th ult.

The Boniface, Chapman, from St Lucia for Leverpool, is put into Bantry Bay.

The Robert, Tyler, from Oporto to Cheſter, having ſprung a leak, is ſuppoſed to be put back.

Pool, 21. On the 16th inſtant arrived here the Induſtry, Gray, after having been beating ſix weeks off the banks of Newfoundland, but could not get in.

From the ROYAL GAZETTE, *publiſhed at New York, and received this day.*

Copy of an order of Congreſs releaſing Captain Aſgill, by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, Nov. 7. 1782.

ON the report of a Committee, to whom was referred a letter of the 19th of Auguſt from the Commander in Chief, a report of a committee thereon, and motion of Mr Williamſon and Mr Rutledge relative thereto, and alſo another letter of the 25th of October from the Commander in Chief, with a copy of a letter from the Count de Vergennes, dated the 29th of July laſt, interceding for Captain Aſgill,

Reſolved,

That the Commander in Chief be directed, and he is hereby directed to ſet Captain Aſgill at liberty.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

Copy of a letter from General Waſhington to Captain Aſgill, covering the above reſolve.

"SIR, *Head Quarters, Nov.* 13.

"IT affords me ſingular pleaſure to have it in my power to tranſmit you the incloſed copy of an act of Congreſs of the 7th inſtant, by which you are releaſed from the diſagreeable circumſtances in which you have ſo long been. Suppoſing you would wiſh to go into New York as ſoon as poſſible, I alſo incloſe a paſſport for that purpoſe.

"Your letter of the 18th of October came regularly to my hands. I beg you to believe that my not anſwering it ſooner did not proceed from inattention to you, or a want of feeling for your ſituation: I daily expected a determination of your caſe; and I thought it better to await that, than to feed you with hopes that might in the end prove fruitleſs. You will attribute my detention of the incloſed letters, which have been in my hands about a fortnight, to the ſame cauſe.

"I cannot take leave of you, Sir, without aſſuring you, that in whatever light my agency in this unpleaſing affair may be received, I never was influenced through the whole of it by ſanguinary motives, but by what I conceived a ſenſe of my duty, which called loudly upon me to take meaſures, however diſagreeable, to prevent a repetition of thoſe enormities which have been the ſubject of diſcuſſion, and that this important end is likely to be anſwered without the effuſion of the blood of an innocent perſon, is not a greater relief to you, than it is to, Sir,

Your moſt obedient
And humble ſervant,
(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

Nov. 20. On Saturday laſt arrived the ſchooner Betſey, Captain Paply, in nine days from St Auguſtine. She ſailed from that port in company with a fleet of tranſports, which had carried ſome Provincial regiments and a number of Loyaliſts from Charleſtown. The 4th battalion of Royal Americans, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Beamſley Glazier, is arrived at Charleſtown.

The flag of truce ſloop Sally, William Monday maſter, arrived here from Boſton laſt Saturday, with about thirty naval priſoners for exchange. When ſhe ſailed, the ſhips Ladies Adventure, Hope, and Adamant, which brought cargoes of rebel priſoners from England to Boſton, were ready to ſail for this port.

We learn by way of Boſton, dated Nov. 7, that the Congreſs privateer, Captain Geddes, of Philadelphia, was taken ſoon after her leaving Bourdeaux. This commander is a native of Great Britain.

On the 16th of September, Captain Inglis, in his Majesty's ship Pandora, took in the Gut of Canso the sloop Lively, Captain Adams, of 8 guns and 33 men. She was a privateer from Boston.

From the London Papers, Dec. 24.

Paris, Dec. 12. It is very true, that the conferences for peace took a turn, which, on the 27th of last month and the 1st of this, indicated a cessation of the war. Before entering into the respective propositions, England had previously signed the act of American Independency. Lewis XVI. occasioned a delay of sixteen days from that of the signature of the said treaty, to obtain the ultimatum from St James's; but as since that time nothing has publicly transpired of any ulterior negociations, it is believed that neither the conclusion of the peace, or even a cessation of hostilities, will take place this winter.

Fourteen thousand French and Spaniards are going with the Comte d'Estaing to America. Ten thousand French and Spanish sailors, who it was thought had quitted the service, have left their obscure retreat, to range themselves under the flag of the Vice-Admiral. He will depart with 48 ships of the line under his command.

LONDON.

Notwithstanding the sanguine expectations of peace, which most people seem to entertain, the following matter of fact wears so much the contrary appearance, that we think it is worth laying before the public:

About six weeks ago, public notice was given to the owners of ships, that a considerable quantity of ordnance stores was going to Jamaica, and those owners, who were willing to contract for carrying part of them, might apply at the Ordnance Office, which many of them did; but others thinking troops were also going, which is considered as better freight, went to the Navy Office, where they were informed, that all the troops going out would be sent in transports; but about ten days since public notice was given—"That the Navy Office would contract for the carrying out troops"—and many owners, in consequence of such notice, applied; but on Saturday and Sunday they received a letter from the Navy Board, dated the 20th—"That no troops would be sent."—Yesterday, however, the Navy Board stuck up public notice again, that—"Notwithstanding their letters of the 20th, they would contract with the owners of ships that were nearly ready for sea, for the carrying of a number of troops to Jamaica."——This looks as if some fresh dispatches had been lately received from the continent, very different from what Government had expected; otherwise there is hardly any accounting for the conduct of the Navy Board, which in three days time has altered its plan diametrically contrary to what was settled last Friday.

The great demur in the present negociation for peace, arises in the giving up of Gibraltar, for which place our ministry want Porto-Rico and Guadaloupe; and the French are not willing to part with the latter, though strongly pressed to it by the Spaniards.

An embargo has been laid on the shipping at Jamaica, on account of the warlike preparations going forwards at the Havannah, which the Spaniards publicly declare to be against Jamaica, and that they expect to be joined about the middle of January by a very formidable force from Europe; whether this be true, a short time will determine, but Admiral Rowley has, in consequence thereof, stopped the sailing of the homeward bound fleet till further orders, and the Governor and Council of Jamaica have had two or three consultations about putting that island in the best posture of defence.

The Oporto fleet is safe arrived in the Downs.

The French 74 gun ship which so bravely engaged the London of 90 guns, and Torbay of 74, is supposed to be the Sceptre, which destroyed the English forts in Hudson's Bay. The commander of her is as able an officer as any in the French service, and was particularly fixed on for that expedition; and this last action has shown him to be worthy of the command entrusted to him, as it places both his courage and conduct in a most distinguished point of view.

The French man of war taken by the Mediator frigate, of 64 guns, has 500 barrels of gun-powder on board, and 4000 cannon-balls, &c. &c.

The Chevalier D'Heredia, and Mr D'Angna, negociators from the Court of Madrid, arrived in town on Sunday evening, and repaired to the lodgings which had been provided for their reception in Piccadilly.

Yesterday Captain Asgill and Colonel Maxwell were at the levee at St James's, for the first time since their return from America.

Yesterday, a new writ was moved in the House of Commons for Newton, in the room of the Lord Advocate, who has accepted the Three Chiltern Hundreds.

Yesterday, his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal assent to the following bills, viz.

To the Bill for granting an aid to his Majesty of 4 s. in the pound land-tax, to be raised on all lands and tenements in Great Britain, for the year 1783.

To the Bill for continuing the duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the year 1783.

To the Bill to prevent the enemy from being supplied with British ships and vessels by sale.

And to the bill for allowing the importation of Wheat, Rye, Barley, and all sorts of grain, at a low duty.

After which both Houses adjourned for the Christmas holidays; the Commons to the 21st of January, and the Lords to few days longer.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 24.

"There is now a kind of general suspension of arms, notwithstanding the great armies on foot, and the sea armaments preparing in several parts of Europe. The squadron in the Tagus make as fine a show as can be desired, and the Majesty of Portugal seems well pleased with the visit. The Admirals, Captains, and other officers are entertained in a princely manner, and the sailors are regaled according to their quality. But ought not to be supposed that the gentlemen of the fleet are to be treated weekly in such a manner. They are now made welcome, and that must be thought enough for the present. They must soon go to their wonted allowance of salt beef and small beer. The Spanish fleet is sitting out to secure the African trade, but there is not yet the least sign of their departure, upon some new assurances that is given that Court. But I do not hear that the differences are at all composed, but only hung up for the present between their Catholic and Portugueze Majesties.

"The French sailors arrive daily at Brest, and are placed, as they arrive, by the Intendant of the Marine, on board of their ships, according to their age, capacity, quality, and service; so that an equal distribution may be made respectively of the said sailors.

"This morning, a number of General Officers set off for Portsmouth, to embark with their regiments for the West Indies.

"This morning, General Dalling had his last audience of General Conway, before he sets off for Portsmouth, where he is to receive his ultimate orders on his taking the chief command in the West Indies."

The hundred pounds, which the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate gave authority to the Lord Provost to dispose of for him, as mentioned some time ago, has been given in to the collections now making for purchasing meal for the use of the industrious poor of this city.

James Hunter-Blair, Esq; representative in Parliament for this city, has given a hundred pounds for the same laudable purpose.

On Thursday last, was married here John Gordon Cuming, Esq; of Pitlurg, to Miss Lucken Crawfurd, daughter of Sir Hew Crawfurd of Jordanhill, Baronet.

27th December, 1782. This morning, the Countess of Dalhousie was safely delivered of a son.

Yesterday, died here, Henry Home, Esq; Lord Kames, Judge in the Courts of Session and Justiciary. It is entreated that his relations and friends will accept of this manner of intimating his death.

Lord Kames was author of the following:

Law Works:—Dictionary of Decisions.—Principles of Equity.—Remarkable Decisions, from 1732 to 1752.—Essays on British Antiquities.—Historical Law Tracts.—Statute Law of Scotland abridged.—Elucidations of the Law of Scotland.

Miscellaneous Works:—Elements of Criticism.—Principles of Morality and Natural Religion.—Introduction to the Art of Thinking.—Sketches of the History of Man.—Gentleman Farmer.—Loose Hints on Education.

A writer so voluminous and ingenious has seldom appeared in any country, but the Elements of Criticism was the work which established his reputation amongst men of taste all over Europe.

This morning, died here Mrs Elizabeth Kinloch, relict of Andrew Fletcher, Esq; of Salton, Lord Milton. It is entreated that her relations and friends will accept of this manner of intimating her death.

Miss Cairncross Mary Pringle, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Pringle of Whitebank, Esq; died here this morning.

Upon Sunday the 15th, Mr Braidfoot, from Dumfries, preached a sermon before the Magistrates and Town-Council of New-Galloway, at their parish-church of Kells. They were so highly pleased with his performance that they presented him with the freedom of the burgh, as a testimony of their esteem.

The 83d regiment, or Royal Glasgow Volunteers, commanded by General Scott, are under orders to embark immediately for the East Indies.

Thursday was observed, through the bounds of the Synod of Lothian and Tweedale, as a day of solemn prayer and humiliation, on account of the late bad harvest and threatened scarcity.

Mr Jackson, manager of the Theatre in Glasgow, has generously offered to give a benefit play to help to raise a fund for alleviating the distresses of the poor. Mr Jackson also, when he heard of the sufferings of the poor by the flood last spring, in like manner ordered a play for their benefit.

On Wednesday night, an officer was attacked on the Walk betwixt Leith and Edinburgh, by a stout made middle-sized man, who robbed him of a metal watch, with a tortoise shell case, and thirteen or fourteen shillings in silver. The fellow that committed the robbery had on whitish coloured clothes, and a round slouched hat.

On Saturday last, a packet-boat, from the Broomielaw to Rothsay, in the island of Bute, foundered, nearly opposite to Finlaystou, and the wreck was drove on shore below Dumbarton. As there is no account as yet of the boatmen or passengers, it is to be feared they have all perished.—A quantity of the goods on board have been recovered.

Last week, the public-house at Shettlestownkirk was broke into, and cash and goods to a considerable amount stolen and carried off undiscovered.

Tuesday night last, a considerable quantity of chapman goods were stolen from a room in Bridgegate street, Glasgow.

The following vessels belonging to Clyde are arrived at the ports under mentioned:

Commandant, ———, and Minerva, M'Lean, from New York, at Cork.
Hope, Cummine, from Clyde, at Antigua.
Ann, Sutherland, from Newfoundland, at Oporto.
Clyde, Ryeburn, from Clyde, at Jamaica.
George, Thomson, from Jamaica, at Charlestown.
Pearl, Casson, from Cork, at New York.

On Monday the 23d current, the Flora, a fine new ship, was launched from Mr Thomas M'Gill's building yard at Port Glasgow.

Extract of a letter from Kilmarnock, Dec. 24.

"Richard Oswald, Esq; now at Paris on Government business, on hearing of the bad harvest, the great scarcity of grain, and the hardships the poor are suffering in this country, has given orders to pay into the poor of the parish of St Quivox 30 l. to the poor of the parish of Coylton a like sum, and to the poor of the town and parish of Ayr 20 l. sterling. It were to be wished that all our noblemen and gentlemen would imitate so laudable an example at this time, when the poor are in such calamitous circumstances."

The Lodge of CANONGATE KILWINNING meets on Thursday next the 2d January, 1783, at Six o'clock evening, when the Brethren are desired to attend. —We hear the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Buchan, is to pay his respects to the Brethren of that Lodge that evening.

We have authority to declare, that Mr Spilsbury, Chymist, of Soho Square, London, from a conscientiousness of the improved virtue of his Antiscorbutic Drops, is determined to raise their price on the 1st of August, 1783, viz. the 4 s. bottle to 5 s. and the 7 s. to 7 s. 6 d. Such is the efficacy of this medicine, that a single bottle is sufficient to prove their superior excellence, in relieving those afflicted with either the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous complaints, Indigestion, &c. as are daily exemplified at the Proprietor's Dispensary, instituted in 1773. The Drops to be had at Mr Elliot's, Bookseller, Edinburgh; Mr Duncan, Glasgow; Mrs Thomson, Aberdeen; and Mr Wilson, Dumfries.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Set 28th December 1782, for the CITY of EDINBURGH, and Liberties,—to take place on Monday the 30th current, and to be in force till altered.

	Avoirdupois			Sterling
	lib.	oz.	dr.	
The penny loaf wheaten is to weigh		0	5	7
Ditto household is to weigh		0	11	2
The twopenny loaf wheaten is to weigh		1	0	14
Ditto household is to weigh		1	6	4
The halfpenny loaf wheaten is to weigh		0	2	3½
Ditto household is to weigh		0	3	9

And the lesser Bread in proportion.

						Sterling.	
	lib.	oz.	dr.				
The Peck Loaf is to weigh	17	6	0	to be sold the	Wheaten for	2	9
					Household for	2	1
Half Peck Loaf to weigh	8	11	0	and to be sold	Wheaten for	1	4½
					Household for	1	0½
Quartern Loaf to weigh	4	5	8	and to be sold	Wheaten for	0	2½
					Household for	0	6½

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Dec. 28.

Wheat	26s.	6d.	24s.	0d.	22s.	0d.
Barley,	25	0	23	0	21	0
Oats,	19	0	17	0	15	0
Peafe,	20	0	18	0	14	0

N. B. An inferior kind of oats at 12 s.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 26. Isobel, Lawrence, from Cramond, with iron.
28. Stodt Brouste, Elder, from Ostend, with flax and hat-feed.
Three sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Juno, Warner, for Blyth, in ballast.
Jean, Brown, for Glasgow, with goods.
Glasgow Packet, Smith, for Carron, ditto.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 23. Betsey, Kerr, from Dublin, with goods.
Peggy and Christie, Thomson, from the Highlands, herrings.
24. Sisters, Kerr, from Oporto, with salt, wine, &c.

Edinburgh, 28th December 1782.

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
The Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh,

THE Contribution for selling Meal to the Industrious Poor at a reduced price in this time of scarcity, which, by a former advertisement, was to have been concluded this day, is to be continued for fourteen days longer, as many of the well-disposed inhabitants have not yet had an opportunity of contributing for this good purpose. These are therefore intimating, that the Goldsmith's Hall will be opened every forenoon, Sundays excepted, till Saturday the 11th day of January next inclusive, from eleven o'clock forenoon till three afternoon, when attendance will be given to receive these voluntary contributions; and a box will be placed at the door of the Goldsmith's-Hall, to receive the Charity of those who rather chuse to contribute in that way.

MONEY to be BORROWED.

WANTED immediately on loan, upon undoubted heritable security, the Sum of 350 l. or 400 l. Sterling.

For particulars, apply to Patrick Murray writer, Commissary's Office, Edinburgh.

DANCING.

MR ALDRIDGE most respectfully begs leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that he has taken the room at the head of Bridge Street, formerly Mr Gibson's ware-room, where he intends opening a School for teaching Dancing, on Monday the 6th of January.

Mr ALDRIDGE begs leave to add, that he has now adjusted his plan of business, so as to enable him to continue in Edinburgh, (which he most earnestly wishes to do) as long as he has the honour of meeting with encouragement.

N. B. He is now ready to give private instructions to Ladies and Gentlemen that please to honour him with their commands. Cards in the mean time, addressed "to Mr ALDRIDGE, at Prince's Street Coffee-house, will be attended to.

Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods.

ROBERT GOURLAY, *Junior*,
Head of the Royal Bank Close, Edinburgh,

IS just returned from London, where he has purchased a large assortment of GOODS adapted for the winter. Printed Cloths, not only remarkably elegant, but uncommonly cheap. Great variety of Muslins, Modes, Sattins, Dimmities, Durants, Ribbands, &c. at the most reasonable rates.

At same shop may be had, excellent 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide Scots Linens and Cambrics. As they are lately returned from the bleaching, the Public may rely upon their being perfectly fresh, fine colours, and the fabric remarkably well preserved.

Every kind of Millinery Work done on the shortest notice, and newest taste.

ALEXANDER STODART and CO.

BRIDGE STREET,

ONE of the Partners being just arrived from London, the shop is very fully furnished with the NEWEST SILKS for the season, and every other fashionable article for Ladies and Gentlemens wear.

As the Copartnery judge it necessary to clear the shop of the whole former stock of Silks of James Stodart, they have opened for sale a great variety of fashionable figured and plain Silks, at very low prices, for ready money only, which will continue till the whole is sold off.

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.

ONE Hundred and Sixteen LOGS OF MAHOGANY are to be sold by auction at Port-Glasgow, on Tuesday the 7th January next. For the accommodation of purchasers, it will be put up in small lots.—The Mahogany and conditions of sale will be seen, by applying to James and Patrick Hunter and Co. at Port-Glasgow.

HOUSE IN GEORGE's SQUARE TO SELL.

THAT HOUSE upon the east side of George's Square, possessed by Francis Scott, Esq; with the garden, stable, and coach-house.

Apply to Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, who has powers to dispose thereof.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROSS SHIRE.

TO be exposed to public roup, within the Exchange Coffee house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th day of March 1783, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of WESTER KESSACK, with the Mills, teinds, patronage and vicarage thereof;—the Lands of KILMUIR, Salmon-fishing of the Still of Ness of Kilmuir;—and the Lands of EASPER SLIGO, with the Salmon fishing thereof, and the Mills of Kilmuir and Easter Sligo, with the teinds, patronage, and vicarage of the same, all lying in the parish of Kilmuir, and county of Ross.

The most considerable part of these lands having a south exposure are pleasantly situated upon the side of the Moray Firth. They afford many pleasant situations for building, are within sight of the town of Invernefs, from whence they are not distant above two miles, including the Ferry of Kessack. They lie in a fertile country, abounding with all sorts of game, and are plentifully supplied with all kinds of provision from the market of Invernefs.

The yearly free rent of the whole of these subjects, after deduction of all taxations, is 130 l. Sterling. The greatest part of them hold of the Crown, and are valued in the rolebooks of the county considerably above what is necessary to entitle a proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament. Some part of them hold of the Town of Invernefs, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

The progress, which is clear, conditions of roup, and plans of the lands, may be seen in the hands of Edward Bruce clerk to the signet, who has powers to conclude a private bargain; and to whom, or to Mr George Bean writer in Invernefs, persons inclining to purchase may apply.

MILITIA.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and Heritors of the County of EAST-LOTHIAN, are requested to meet at Haddington, upon Thursday the 9th day of January 1783, at twelve mid-day, to consider the heads of the amended Bill for the defence of Scotland.

By order of the Sheriff of the County of Fife,

THE Freeholders and Heritors of the county of Fife are requested to meet at Cupar on Friday the 3d of January next, to take under their consideration the report of the Committee appointed by the last General Meeting with regard to Freehold Qualifications.

At the same time, it is proposed to lay before the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the county the second draught of a bill for the better ordering the Fencible men in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as prepared by a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen at Edinburgh.

Cupar, Dec. 27, 1782.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of ROBERT MAXWELL of Cargen.

AS the Price of the Estate of Cargen is payable, and will fall to be divided at Whitsunday next, the creditors are requested immediately to produce their grounds of debt, with affidavits on the verity thereof, in the hands of Mr Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, or William Campbell writer to the signet, so as the scheme of division may be prepared.

Creditors of Archibald Roberton, Esq; of Bedlay.

THE Common Agent appointed for carrying on the Process of Ranking of the Creditors of said Archibald Roberton, requests, that the Creditors will meet by themselves, or their agents properly authorised, on Tuesday the 14th instant, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at one o'clock afternoon; when some proposals are to be made of considerable importance to the creditors.

To the Creditors of Patrick Brown of Barharrow

THE said Creditors, or their doers properly authorised, are desired to meet in the George Inn, Dumfries, on Wednesday 8th January next, at twelve o'clock noon, when matters of great importance will be laid before them, viz. Proposals will be made as to immediate payment of great part of their debts, and every satisfaction given as to payment of the remainder within a reasonable time. A state of funds for that purpose, and of the debts owing, will be laid before them.—It is therefore earnestly desired they will attend.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of PATRICK TELFER, merchant in Glasgow.

THAT the said Patrick Telfer became bankrupt as far back as the year 1772, and his estate sequestrated by the Court of Session, and thereafter vested in trustees; and whereas there has only yet been divided from the funds received by the trustees six shillings per pound, and whereas sundry trustees upon this estate are themselves become bankrupt, these are therefore requesting the creditors of the said Patrick Telfer, or their doers properly authorised, to meet in the house of Mrs Sheid vintner in Glasgow, upon Friday the 7th day of February 1783, at twelve o'clock, in order to consider whether the present trustees are to be continued, or to elect new trustees; and also to investigate the management of the present trustees, and concert measures for forcing a division of the funds in their hands.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANDREW STEPHENSON merchant in Glasgow.

THAT the said Andrew Stephenson having become bankrupt so far back as the year 1772, and his estate sequestrated by the Court of Session, and thereafter vested in trustees; and whereas there has only yet been divided from the funds recovered by the trustees seven shillings in the pound: These are therefore requesting the creditors of the said Andrew Stephenson, or their doers properly authorised, to meet in the house of Mrs Sheid vintner in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 5th of February 1783, at twelve o'clock, in order to concert proper measures for investigating the management of the trustees, and devising a scheme for bringing the affairs of that estate to a speedy conclusion.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES ANDERSON late Merchant in Glasgow.

THAT the said James Anderson having become Bankrupt so far back as the 1772, and his estate sequestrated by the Court of Session, and thereafter vested in trustees, and whereas no dividend has yet been made of the funds recovered by the trustees, these are therefore requesting the Creditors of the said James Anderson, or their doers properly authorised, to meet in the house of Mrs Sheid vintner in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 29th January first, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to concert the proper measures not only for obtaining a division of the funds long since recovered, but also to adopt such resolutions as may be proper for enquiring into the management of the trustees, and to bring the affairs of the bankrupt to a conclusion.

STORE FARMS,

Parish of Yarrow, Forest of Selkirk.

TO be LET, the extensive Sheep Farm of SHAWS, possessed by Mr Thomson Borthwick, who has run two very lang tacks, which expire at Whitsunday 1783. Also, the Farm of WEST KERSHOPE, presently possessed by —— Thompson, and which was held lately under a long lease by Mr Borthwick, as a led Farm to Shaws, to which it lies near, and is very convenient. The high character of these farms is perfectly well known to all the Store-masters.

Proposals may be delivered in to Mr George Malcolm at Burnfoot, who is empowered to treat, or to John Johnstone the proprietor at Alva

DEBTS for SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 22d of January 1783, at seven o'clock afternoon,

The following DEBTS, belonging to the Trustees of the deceased James Smollet of Bonhill, Esq; with interest due thereon:

1. Bond by Messr. Macfarlanes, elder and younger, of Macfarlane, for	250	0	0
2. Bond by Messr. Wilsons of Soonhope and Glanderston, for	200	0	0
3. Bond by Buchanan, Hastie, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, for	100	0	0
L.	550	0	0

The grounds of debt and conditions of sale may be seen upon application to James Home clerk to the signet, Maclellan's Land.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Estate of GOSPERTRY,

lying in the parish of Strathmiglo, and shire of Fife.

And the Lands of BALNETHILL, in the parish of Portmoak, and shire of Kinross.

These Lands are situated within three miles of Kinross, and in the neighbourhood of other market-towns. They are very extensive, of a good soil, and are capable of great improvement.

The present yearly rent is about 196 l. Sterling, free of all deductions.

Both estates hold feu of subjects-superior.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The above estate of Gospertry will be sold in whole, or in two separate lots;—one lot to consist of the farm of Wester Gospertry, with the pendicle called Hedderwick, the present free rent whereof is 74 l. 14 s. and the other lot to consist of the farm of Easter Gospertry and Glenside, including the pendicle of Law of Gospertry, the present free rent of which is 76 l. 1 s. 8 d. Sterling, 48 hens, and 16 carriages.

The title-deeds are in the hands of James Thomson writer to the signet, Hanover street, who has power to conclude a bargain.

INN AT HAMILTON.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday first

THAT well-frequented INN in the town of Hamilton, with all the offices and back-grounds, as last possessed by the deceased William Burns, the proprietor.

For particulars apply to James Burns at Hamilton, or Archibald Burns writer, at Mr James Ferrier's writer to the signet.

There is also for sale, a very neat POST CHAISE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffee-house, in Edinburgh, upon the 19th of January 1783, between five and six o'clock afternoon,

A STONE TENEMENT of Land lying in Bristo Street, opposite to the road leading to Lauriston, consisting of three stories or flatts fronting the street. The under flatt consists of two houses, which are let to different tenants, and are also used as shops for retailing grocery goods. In the flatt above the ground floor there is a dining-room, bed-room, a small parlour, and another room, for some time past used as a kitchen; but which was formerly, and may at small expence be again turned into a very good room, fit to answer any moderate purpose. The top-storey consists of four bed-rooms, one of them having a convenient closet, well lighted. In the area behind the house, there is a small back-court, with a kitchen, two cellars, a poultry-house, and other accommodations.

The conditions of sale, and progress of writs are in the hands of William Leslie writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th day of February next, at six o'clock afternoon,

LOT I. That GENTEEL LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, lying in Carrubber's close, which belonged to, and was lately possessed by, the deceased William Steuart Barclay of Cullairnie, Esq; consisting of a dining-room 18½ feet square, a drawing-room 19 feet long by 14 feet broad, four bed-chambers, with closets to each; a large dark closet, a kitchen, two cellars, within the house, and many other conveniencies fit to accommodate a large family.

LOT II. That NEAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE at the bottom of the said close, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, and three large light closets, with other conveniencies.

The progress of writs, with the articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of Robert Trotter writer to the signet, who will inform as to other particulars.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be exposed to SALE, by public roup, within the British Coffee-house, upon Tuesday the 21st of January 1783, at six o'clock in the afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

I. That LODGING in Gavinloch's Land, opposite the head of Forrester's Wynd, being the sixth storey above the shops, consisting of eight fire-rooms, with kitchen, cellars, and other conveniencies, let in two separate houses, and possessed by Mr Graham and Peter Robertson.

II. Another HOUSE, being the uppermost storey of the tenement lying on the north side of the High Street, entering by a fore-stair within the strait of the Netherbow, and consisting of two fire-rooms, with a kitchen, possessed by David Farquharson.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir writer to the signet.

THAT on the 7th of February 1783, betwixt three and five o'clock afternoon, within the house of John Honey vintner in Perth, there is to be sold by public roup and sale,

That New Tenement of Land, with the Tan

Yard and Pits adjoining thereto, belonging to Patrick Honey tanner in Perth, and lying near the Castle-Gavel Port.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be seen in the hands of William Smalf writer in Perth.

Not to be repeated.

A VILLA near Edinburgh to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 21st January 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

That elegant and commodious VILLA, called VIEW FRITH, situated east from Abbeyhill, on the Restalrigge road, about one mile distant from the cross of Edinburgh.

The house, which stands upon a delightful and elevated situation, is large, substantial, genteel, and commodious, and commands a varied and extensive prospect, and consists of the following apartments:—An elegant drawing-room 30 feet by 20, and 16 feet high, with a coved roof; a dining-room 20 feet square, and 13 feet high; eight bed-chambers, a dressing closet, two large garrets, a room for servants, a large kitchen, milk-house, pantry, &c. The sunk storey contains wine, beer, and coal cellars, a convenient larder and laundry, and water closet, all well fitted up. The house is also well supplied with excellent water, conveyed through lead pipes.

The ground about the house, consisting of about four acres, is laid out in grass, shrubbery, orchard, and kitchen garden, with gravel walks; the whole being inclosed with a high stone wall, stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds.

The offices, which are at a convenient distance from the house, consist of two stables, a coach-house, hay-loft, servants room, a gardener's house, cow-byre, and hen-house, &c.

The premisses may be seen every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday before the day of sale, betwixt eleven forenoon and two o'clock afternoon.

The title-deeds and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of Walter Scott writer to the signet; and for further particulars, intending purchasers may apply to the said Walter Scott, or Mr James Ramsay, New street, Canongate, either of whom have powers to conclude a private bargain, or to the proprietors at the house.

To be SOLD, betwixt and Thursday the 17th of January next,

THAT TENEMENT of HOUSES, a small Garden, and two English acres and twenty polls arable land, lying at the west end of the village of Spot, with the privilege of pasturing 30 sheep on the lands of Spot, and casting feal and divot; belonging to Wm. Lawrie smith at London. Any person inclining to purchase them, may apply to Andrew Crumbie dyer in Edinburgh, John Crumbie in Haddington, or Andrew Brown, junior, in Dunbar, who have power to conclude a bargain. If they are not sold, they will be exposed to sale on said 17th of January by public roup, in the house of Mr Lorimer vintner in Dunbar, at three o'clock afternoon; and if they are not then disposed of, will be set in tack for such a number of years as may be agreed on.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 27th day of January 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

That Large STONE TENEMENT at the back of the Meuse Well, Grass-market, fronting the street, as the same is presently possessed by Mr Gilmor rope-maker, and others.

The progress of writs, and articles of roup, are in the hands of Archibald Gibson writer to the signet; to whom any person inclining to conclude a private bargain, may apply previous to the day of sale.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wednesday the 15th day of January 1783, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

These Two LODGINGS or DWELLING

HOUSES, being the fourth and fifth storeys of that tenement of land lying upon the east side, and at the head of St Mary's Wynd, with the two garrets thereto belonging, being the corner-house, as the same are presently possessed by John Hamilton, Walter Tough, Mrs Farquharson, Janet Jellis, and Ann Irving.

The articles of roup, and progress of writs, of the lodgings and garrets are to be seen in the hands of William Young writer, at his house in Dunbar's Close, Lawn Market, Edinburgh.

HERITORS ON FINDHORN.

THAT a considerable quantity of wood having been brought down the river Findhorn, by the great speat in August last, and thrown out upon the lands of Dalvey and others, an application was made to the Sheriff of the county of Elgin, in name of the Right Honourable the Earl of Moray, and Alexander Penrose Cumming of Altyr, Esq; who claimed said wood, craving warrant to secure and roup the same to their own behoof. After sundry steps of procedure, the Sheriff found the pursuers title to insist. But, before answer, appointed a proper intimation to be made by them in the Caledonian Mercury and Evening Courant, to the respective heritors of the parishes of Dyke, Edinkeillie, Ardclach, Calder, and Moy, and in general to all the other heritors on the river Findhorn, or any of its branches, who have had timber or planting upon, or adjacent to the banks, that they may appear in said process as pursuers, and claim any property or interest in the timber so carried down the Findhorn, on or before the 14th January 1783, with certification. This intimation is therefore made in obedience to the Sheriff's appointment.

LANDS IN BERWICK-SHIRE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Monday the 10th day of March next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of CRUMRIGG, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Greenlaw, and sheriffdom of Berwick. They are all inclosed, and are rented at 84 l. Sterling yearly; and they hold feu of the Crown, for payment of a small feu-duty.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Mossilburgh, or to James Bell writer, foot of Stair's Close, Edinburgh, with either of whom a private bargain may be concluded previous to the day of sale.

The tenant will show the lands.

BY ADJOURNMENT,—AND PRICES REDUCED. LANDS OF BLAIRNGONE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 15th January next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

These Four Sixth Parts of the town and lands of BLAIRNGONE, with the teinds thereof, which pertained to the deceased Robert Alison in one lot, at the upset price of 2068 l. 4 s. 4 d. Sterling.

AS ALSO,

Another Sixth Part of the said town and lands, with the teinds thereof, pertaining to Edward Rutherford of Pathmill, in a lot by itself, at the upset price of 480 l. 19 s. 10 d. Sterling.

These upset prices are at the rate of twenty years purchase of the lands, being 24 l. 0 s. 11 d. Sterling for each sixth part, free of feu-duty, cess, and other public burdens, as mentioned in former advertisements.

The conditions of roup, rental, and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of James Marshall writer to the signet, and James Bell writer in Perth. And Mr Taylor coal-grieve at Blairngone will show the lands.

SALE of LANDS in Roxburgh Shire.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d day of January next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon:

The Lands of LANGSIDE, lying in the parish of Bowdon, and county of Roxburgh.

These Lands are wholly arable, lye contiguous, and are all inclosed with stone dykes. There is a convenient and suitable steading of houses, and some valuable ash and elm trees upon the premisses.—For encouragement of purchasers, the upset price will be L. 930.

For further particulars apply to Mr Lud. Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh, trustee for Mr Jamieson's creditors, or to John Fawse, writer in Edinburgh.

LANDS OF ADAMTOUN.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 29th day of January next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of ADAMTOUN, and

Ten Acres or thereby of Land, part of the great meadow called SANQUHAR BOGUE, lying in the parishes of Monkton and St Envox, and shire of Ayr, and within five miles of the boroughs of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and three of Ayr.

As also, The SUPERIORITY of Goldring, Crookside, Hillhouse, Ladykirk, and Ladylands; and the Patronage of the parish of Monkton.

The lands hold of the Crown, are of a very rich quality, lie exceedingly compact, and are properly inclosed and subdivided with ditches and hedges, which are in a thriving condition. The yearly value of the estate (valuing the lands in the proprietor's natural possession at a reasonable rate) is about 421 l. sterling.

On the estate there are 40 acres natural wood, (not included in the above rental) which will soon be ready for cutting; besides which, there are a considerable number of very old trees, properly disposed around a commodious modern mansion-house, judiciously situated, and commanding an extensive prospect of a fertile and well-cultivated country, the frith of Clyde, island of Arran, and rock of Ida; and, at a proper distance from the mansion-house, there is a very good kitchen garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the estate will be exposed at the upset price of 8000 l. sterling.

The progress of writs to the estate are perfectly clear, and may be seen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the signet; to whom any intending to purchase may apply for further particulars.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 22d day of January 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

The House and Lands of POWDERHALL,

lately belonging to Mr Daniel Seton merchant in Edinburgh, deceased, lying within the barony of Broughton, parish of St Cuthberts, and shire of Edinburgh.

These lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Leith, contain about sixteen Scots acres of a very rich soil, all completely inclosed and divided into several different fields, surrounded with very thriving and beautiful strips of planting. The pleasure ground is laid out with great taste, and the garden and wall surrounding the pleasure ground are well stocked with fruit-trees of many different kinds, which produce remarkably well.

The house stands upon the Bounington road to Leith, within twenty-five minutes walk of the Cross of Edinburgh; and consists of a kitchen and eleven fire-rooms, besides five bed-rooms and two large light closets in the garret storey. The dining-room in the second storey is about 26 feet by 17, and the parlour in the first storey is about 18 by 14. There are also two cellars, one of them with catacombs, and a complete set of offices, containing stable for six horses, coach-house, cart-house, byre for four cows, milk-house, washing-house, and laundry, with two servants rooms, and several other conveniencies. To the offices is a pump-well plentifully supplied; and at the head of the entry from the Bonnington road, there is a good gardener's house of two apartments.

As also, the House called BEAVERHALL, built upon the lands, consisting of five rooms and a bed-closet, with a fire-place, besides kitchen, back-kitchen, laundry, pantry, and two garrets. Contiguous to the House is a large building, with a number of apartments, formerly made use of as a hat-manufactory, which may be easily converted into offices.

The said Lands hold of the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, for payment of an yearly feu-duty, of about 48 bolls barley lent.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the whole of the above subjects will be exposed at the upset-price of 1400 l. Sterling.

The House at Powderhall may be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, betwixt eleven and two o'clock. William Knox gardener at Powderhall will show the grounds.

The title-deeds of the whole of the above subjects, which are to be with a plan of the grounds at Powderhall, and the articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Andrew Hamilton, clerk to the signet.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.——The price as follows: viz. 46 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at, the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.